



THE WEATHER

CHINA

No. 38032

Winds light to moderate SE to S becoming S to SW later. Partly cloudy with scattered showers. Bright periods this afternoon. At 1 pm at the Observatory the temp was 83 degrees F and the relative humid 80 per cent.



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## Comment of the day

### Dark picture in S. Rhodesia

SOUTHERN Rhodesian politics appear as it were, to be poised at the mouth of the rapids as the various political parties in the country have aligned themselves for the referendum to be held next week.

On July 26 the self-governing Colony's roughly 70,000 voters — almost entirely European, be it noted — will vote for or against a new constitution.

The constitution is the famous document proposed in London by the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Mr. Sandys, and the Southern Rhodesian Premier, Sir Edgar Whitehead.

From all the forecasts they look like winning the referendum by a decisive margin.

Southern Rhodesian voters, it appears, have been influenced by Sir Edgar's arguments.

These are: that potential British meddling will be made impossible; that African aspirations will be largely satisfied; and that the overseas investor will be encouraged by the adoption of the proposed constitution.

BUT — and this may be a danger signal — African nationalism, in spite of liberal support from the non-racial Central African Party, has officially rejected the Sandys/Whitehead plan.

The leading African party, the National Democratic Party, has just endorsed its leader's view of the document outlining the constitution as "a White Man's White Paper."

Mr. Joshua Nkomo's condemnation does not reflect his first view of the constitution. Earlier, he appeared to have preferred the proposed safeguards in the Sandys/Whitehead plan to the present dormant British right to intervene on the Africans' behalf.

His attitude has changed considerably over the past few weeks, because of tensions which have arisen within his party and between the Colony's racial groups, and several political commentators have remarked recently that he has been forced to the Left.

He has embraced much of the extremists in his party. Apparently he felt let down by the Government, which neither instituted the most sweeping law reforms nor permitted his party to address Africans in the Native Reserves.

The net result has been that he and his party now reject the White Paper outright. All this adds up to a dark picture.

HOPES that a jump in African representation in the Legislative Assembly, where not one Black man sits today, would ease racial tensions are fading.

It looks as if Southern Rhodesia is entering the twilight of constant political wrangling which has held Kenya for so many years. It is hard to blame any one group for this rather ominous situation.

Mr. Sandys did his best, and produced as liberal a document as could hope to win votes from a White electorate. The African politicians are hunkering, but have only just started on the tricky road to a nationalist victory. Yet, if no one is to blame for Southern Rhodesia's present depressed air, it is hard to see anyone who can hope to benefit.

# In a ditch with trigger-happy Tunisian troops

By JOHN BUSH

Bizerta, July 19. I crouched in a ditch with Tunisian volunteers here tonight as Tunisian troops around us opened fire with rifles and Bren guns on about a dozen French transport planes landing at Bizerta air base. I had just driven up to a roadblock manned by troops and unarmed volunteers in blue overalls on the

road to the base about a mile and a half away. Before anyone had time to check our papers there was a shout as the huge transports swooped overhead.

### Dived for guns

Soldiers dived for the guns behind sandbag emplacements and in trenches, and the rest of us dived for cover as one shots rang out all around.

One soldier fired his rifle towards the planes with a cigarette between his lips. Then, as one transport disappeared behind olive groves in landing and the next one was still some distance away, he stretched out a hand to check the papers of a civilian who had just driven up to the roadblock.

One of the volunteers stood in the middle of the road shaking his fist

and shouting Arab curses at the fighter-escorted planes. Earlier from a road at a corner of the airfield I watched French troops parachute into the base from seven transport planes.

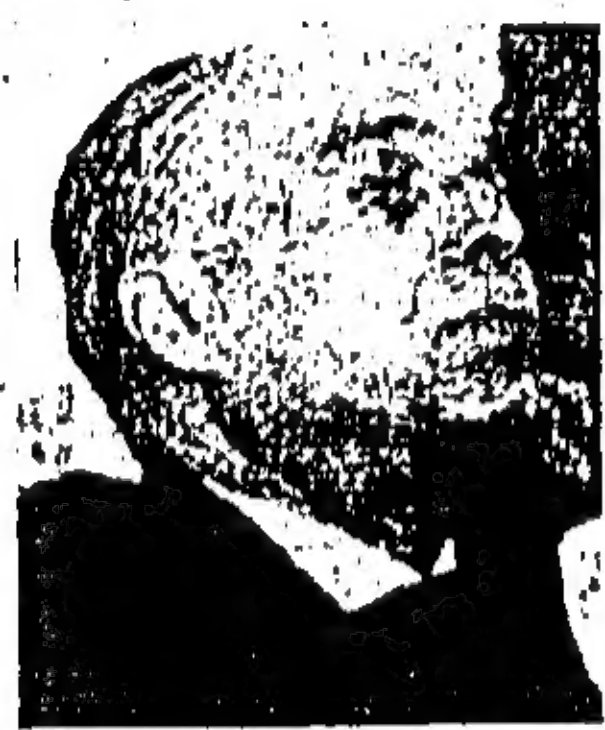
### Action stations

Tunisian soldiers near me leapt to action stations in their emplacements on the edge of an olive grove, but did not open fire as the brown para-

chutes mushroomed in the evening sky low over the base and well out of range. But machine-gun and rifle fire cracked in the distance.

As I drove about the area of the French base installations I heard more firing and some heavy explosions. Tunis Radio said later French planes had bombed and machine-gunned Tunisian positions around Bizerta.—Reuter.

# BLAZING BATTLE AT BIZERTA



PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA  
—Out with the French—

## Artillery fire hits French command post

Tunis, July 19.

Tunisian troops and the besieged French garrison at the huge Bizerta naval base clashed violently today in a blazing gun battle.

Cannon and mortar fire from Tunisian ground defences smashed into French positions, hitting the command post of French General Motte. It was reported that 30 French soldiers and six Tunisians were wounded.

Tunisian anti-aircraft batteries fired on French planes dropping paratroop reinforcements to the base. The French returned fire. Thousands of Tunisian volunteers, massed to back their government's attempt to force France out of Bizerta, vowed to "win or die."

### FIGHTING SPREADS

Bizerta, July 20. The semi-official Tunisian Afrique press agency said that 50 men died or were wounded in a bloody battle that took place early morning today when French troops moved out of their barracks at Menzel Bourguiba, 13 miles from Bizerta.

There was no confirmation of the report. Several other reports by the agency yesterday were denied by French authorities.—UPI.

Their massive chant was drowned by machine-gun fire from low-flying French planes. Tunisian sources said French planes began firing first and the Tunisians "replied."

Mr. Taleb Mehri, Tunisian Secretary of State for the In-

terior, told volunteers in Bizerta Town tonight: "It is possible that I may have to ask you to march to combat in one hour."

Official sources in Paris said the Tunisians opened fire on the first waves of paratroops dropped on the Bizerta base. The wounded were moved by helicopter as Tunisian forces had isolated the hospital.

A high government source said tonight that today's French reinforcements to Bizerta consisted of 800 paratroopers. They had been dropped inside the base because Tunisian artillery was in position near the airfield landing runways and could have fired on the planes as they landed.

Further reinforcements will be sent to Bizerta if the situation demands it, the source said.

Tunisian authorities said French warships were en route to bolster the base, and ordered the Tunisian army to stop them.

The battle was a dramatic climax to several days of warning by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. Bourguiba has warned France he will beseege the base unless the French government agrees to negotiate evacuation.

Tension mounted throughout the day since the morning hours, when Tunisians national guardsmen, backed by the volunteers, surrounded the base.

Late this afternoon, Tunisian infantrymen fired on French helicopters while an anti-aircraft battery attacked four French observation planes.

In a note delivered to the Tunisian government on Tuesday, France reiterated that it does not intend to negotiate any timetable for withdrawal from Bizerta in an atmosphere of threats and tension. The note was made public today.

The French government warned it does not intend to tolerate the march of Tunisian volunteers into the French-held Sahara, which began at dawn today.

Bourguiba claims a wedge of the Sahara, limited by "Marker 233" some 25 miles south of Tunisia's southernmost point.

The French note warned that France hopes "the Tunisian Government will want to consider the dangers of the situation and avoid any action that could aggravate it."—AP & Reuter.

## THE STRIKES IN BRITAIN

Portsmouth, July 19. The leader of more than eight million British trade unionists said today that unofficial strikes should be backed by the unions whenever they were called in defence of members' interests.

Mr. Ted Hill, chairman of the Trades Union Congress, who recently called a storm by defending wildcat strikes, told the annual conference of the Communist-controlled Electrical Trades Union here that unnecessary strikes should be avoided.

"But if there are unofficial strikes called for the purpose for which our movement was formed—that is to serve our members and protect them—the whole of the official movement are bound to support the membership," he declared. "Members of the TUC General Council still support unofficial strikes if the workers are not responsible for whatever caused the strike."—Reuter.

## BANK OF ENGLAND SUMS UP

London, July 19.

Britain is "enjoying high levels of prosperity and employment," but "if they are to be maintained they will have to be earned, and earned in an increasingly competitive world."

The Bank of England thus sums up the country's economic situation in its annual report published here.

### CAN'T AFFORD

"The United Kingdom," it says, "cannot afford to drop behind its competitors in improving efficiency and keeping down costs, or to devote to a domestic consumption too high a proportion of total resources. No schemes for international credit can alter these basic facts of economic life: It would be disastrous to allow any such schemes to obscure them."—China Mail Special.

## Textile talks in Geneva

Most of the main delegations attending the 16-nation cotton textile conference met privately here this morning in an informal session at the offices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

It was reliably understood, however, that the delegates began informal discussions on the following four main points: Ways and means of increasing imports into countries which apply restrictions on cotton textile products. The orderly marketing of these products in markets where import restrictions do not exist at present.

## 'Blasphemy to let German troops train in Britain'

London, July 20.

After a six-hour debate that reached moments of high emotion, the House of Commons today approved a bill to place West German troops training in Britain on the same legal footing as other allied forces in this country.

The opposition Labour Party generally abstained in voting on a bill to insure that German soldiers "due to arrive for training in the Welsh mountains this autumn" will be answerable to British law during off-duty hours.

But 10 Labourites rebelled against the Party leadership and voted against the bill, which was passed by 148 votes to 10.

### Impassioned

In an impassioned speech shortly before the debate ended at midnight, rebel left-winger Mr. Sydney Silverman told the House:

"It is sheer blasphemy and an insult to the 14 million people who died as a result of the Second World War to bring German troops in uniform to train in Britain."

"I will never forget going through the gates of Buchenwald and seeing a truck on one side and a truck on the other, piled so high with human corpses that they would not stay on, dropping off and littered about."

Mr. Silverman spearheaded the left-wing attack on the bill—but most of his fellow Labourites declined to be drawn into emotional statements.

Former Defence Minister Mr. Emanuel Shinwell said:

"I dislike intensely the idea of having Germans training in this country, but practical issues are involved." Mr. Harold Watkinson, Minister of Defence, wound up the debate by saying: "The Nato alliance is an alliance of equals and we should be going against the whole Nato policy if we refuse training rights to the Germans."

"We should give these young men an honest welcome because they played no part in this old controversy."—AP.

### Dislike

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# Kennedy expresses full confidence in Bowles

## To preserve Antarctic wild life

Canberra, July 19. Antarctic explorers will have to keep their dog teams tied up when not at work under rules approved today by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Conference.

The rules are designed to preserve the balance of wild life in the Antarctic. The chained dog regulation aims at preserving penguins and other wild creatures.

Another will prohibit helicopters flying low over colonies of birds.—AP.

## QUAKE CAUSES PANIC

Santiago, July 19. An earthquake of 4.24 on Wednesday caused a panic in Concepcion, 310 miles south of Santiago, but there were no reports of casualties or damage.

The quake was felt with less intensity at Lebu, Los Angeles and Temuco.

Central and southern Chile also were hit by a severe windstorm on Wednesday along a 1,200-mile stretch of the long, narrow nation. Parts in central and southern Chile were closed to navigation for several hours because of high waves.

In Santiago the wind did minor damage and heavy rains flooded low-lying sections of the capital.—AP.

## WILL SEND HIM TO MEET ASIAN, AFRICAN LEADERS

Washington, July 19. President Kennedy today expressed his "complete confidence" in Mr. Chester Bowles, Under-Secretary of State, but did not deny that he might be shifted to another post.

## A big step for U.S. space efforts

Washington, July 19. Plans of U.S. space experts to land a man on the moon and return him advanced a big step in Congress today.

A Senate-House of Representatives compromise Committee, while keeping a watch on television sets showing the weather-delayed attempt, to launch a second U.S. astronaut, approved a bill to authorize \$1,704,300,000 for space efforts.

The bill includes every cent asked by President Kennedy and his space experts to speed U.S. efforts in the outer space contest with Soviet Russia.

'QUICK APPROVAL' House spokesmen accepted all the \$423 million of increases voted by the Senate over the \$1,376,000,000 previously approved by the House.

The revised bill now goes back to the House and then the Senate for expected quick approval, possibly later today. Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower originally asked just over one billion dollars for activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the fiscal year which began on July 1.

President Kennedy twice increased this request. The new total includes extra money to speed the moon landing and

## In good condition

Hollywood, July 19. Actress Elizabeth Taylor was reported in good condition today after an hour-long operation for removal of a scar on her throat.

She went into hospital last night after arriving home from the Moscow Film Festival and was expected to remain there for another four or five days. The scar, which was about an inch long, formed after Miss Taylor underwent a tracheotomy in London earlier this year when she was in critical condition after a severe pneumonia.—Reuter.

Answering a press conference question, the President said he had always expected Mr. Bowles to be part of the Administration "until it concluded its responsibilities."

The President did not deny that Mr. Bowles might be shifted to another post in the study being made of how to increase the effectiveness of the State Department's structure and personnel.

'VALUABLE TRIP' He added that Mr. Bowles would leave on Monday on a "most valuable trip" to Africa and Asia, consulting with Heads of State and allies.

Widely published reports here have said that Mr. Bowles would be shifted from his present post as number two in the State Department to that of a Special Representative.

President Kennedy also said that Mr. Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, would head the U.S. delegation to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council conference in Uruguay next month.

BIRTH CONTROL

Answering a question—based on comments in Washington last week—by President Mohammed Ayub Khan of Pakistan—whether he would help certain countries control their expanding population, the President said birth control was a problem on which the countries concerned must make up their own minds.

"The problem is not altogether an economic one," he added. "We help countries which carry out different policies in this regard and it is a judgment on my part, which they should make."—Reuter.

## ANGLO-SOVIET PLAN FOR LAOS

Geneva, July 19. The 14-power Laos conference today adopted a nine-point Anglo-Soviet plan and thus broke a fortnight-old deadlock on how to begin detailed negotiations.

The conference will go into restricted sessions from tomorrow to start detailed discussions on how to make and keep Laos neutral.

TABLED The Anglo-Soviet proposals were tabled by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British delegate and co-chairman of the conference.

The restricted sessions are expected to speed up the work of the conference, which began on May 15.

The delegates will tomorrow begin discussion on the kind of documents that should be negotiated for making Laos neutral.—Reuter.

## Italian police arrest suspects

Bolzano, July 18. Italian police today continued their roundup of suspected terrorists in the turbulent Alto Adige (South Tyrol) and reported finding more explosives.

A dozen more German-speaking residents were taken into custody today, and authorities said 82 were now being held by police. No charges had been placed against them.

They were being questioned in the many bombings that have swept this border area over the past month.—AP.

## Four Belgian mountaineers feared dead

Godthaab, July 19. Four Belgian mountaineers are feared dead on the Nerlerit Mountain near Umanak in Greenland, it was reported today.

All were members of the Belgian Alpine Club. They were believed to have fallen over a 3,000-foot precipice.

Those feared dead are the leader of the expedition, Jean Duchesne, 50, Jean Alizette, 23, Andre Focquet, 32, and a girl Nadine Simandl, 22 from Brussels.

Five exhausted survivors reached Umanak today. Further search for the four was considered hopeless.—Reuter.

## Street battle near Algiers

Algiers, July 19. One woman was reported killed and at least eight other persons injured today in a running street battle between a group of Muslim rebels and squads of police and soldiers in Boufarik, about 15 miles south of here.

The daily started when an informant told police a band of rebels was in a radio store in the centre of town. Police and soldiers surrounded the place, but were driven back by gunfire.

The rebels then fled across city terraces and streets firing in all directions.

Police threw a dragnet around the entire neighbourhood. Military sources said the injured included five soldiers, two policemen and a European woman. The European woman who was killed reportedly had her throat cut.—AP.

## Nose wheel of plane collapses

Orlando, July 19. The nose wheel of an Eastern Airlines DC-10 collapsed during landing today but all 29 persons aboard escaped injury.

The nose gear of the four-engine plane folded seconds after the plane touched down. It skidded for about 100 feet before coming to rest.

Eastern Airlines reported the crash suffered "slight damage."

The aircraft was en route from Miami to Detroit with Orlando, Florida, its first stop.

Another plane was dispatched from Miami to pick up the 24 passengers and carry them to their destinations.—UPI.

## FILM STAR ILL

Hollywood, July 19. Veteran film star Leo Carrillo is seriously ill at his home in Santa Monica.

The 78-year-old performer's doctor said he has a heart condition.

Carrillo, best known as Pancho in the "Cisco Kid" film series, underwent serious surgery two years ago but has been active since.—AP.

## FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS

# False step over Berlin could lead to war

—says Lord Home

London, July 19.

Lord Home, the Foreign Secretary, said today that "one false step over Berlin" could easily plunge the world into war.

Lord Home, speaking in a House of Lords foreign policy debate, said the conclusion of a peace treaty by Russia with East Germany could not by itself make any legal difference to the right of the Allies to be in Berlin.

Lord Home said: "I think, for the time being, we have had enough of public speeches, which tend to freeze the position and raise tension."

"Moreover, I would like to use quite serious techniques of diplomacy, free from threat of force or use of force."

"If the Berlin issue could be treated in that way he believed they could find a peaceful solution."

Earlier Lord Home said the world was in a state of international anarchy, and international Communism had by

more about what Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, had in mind.

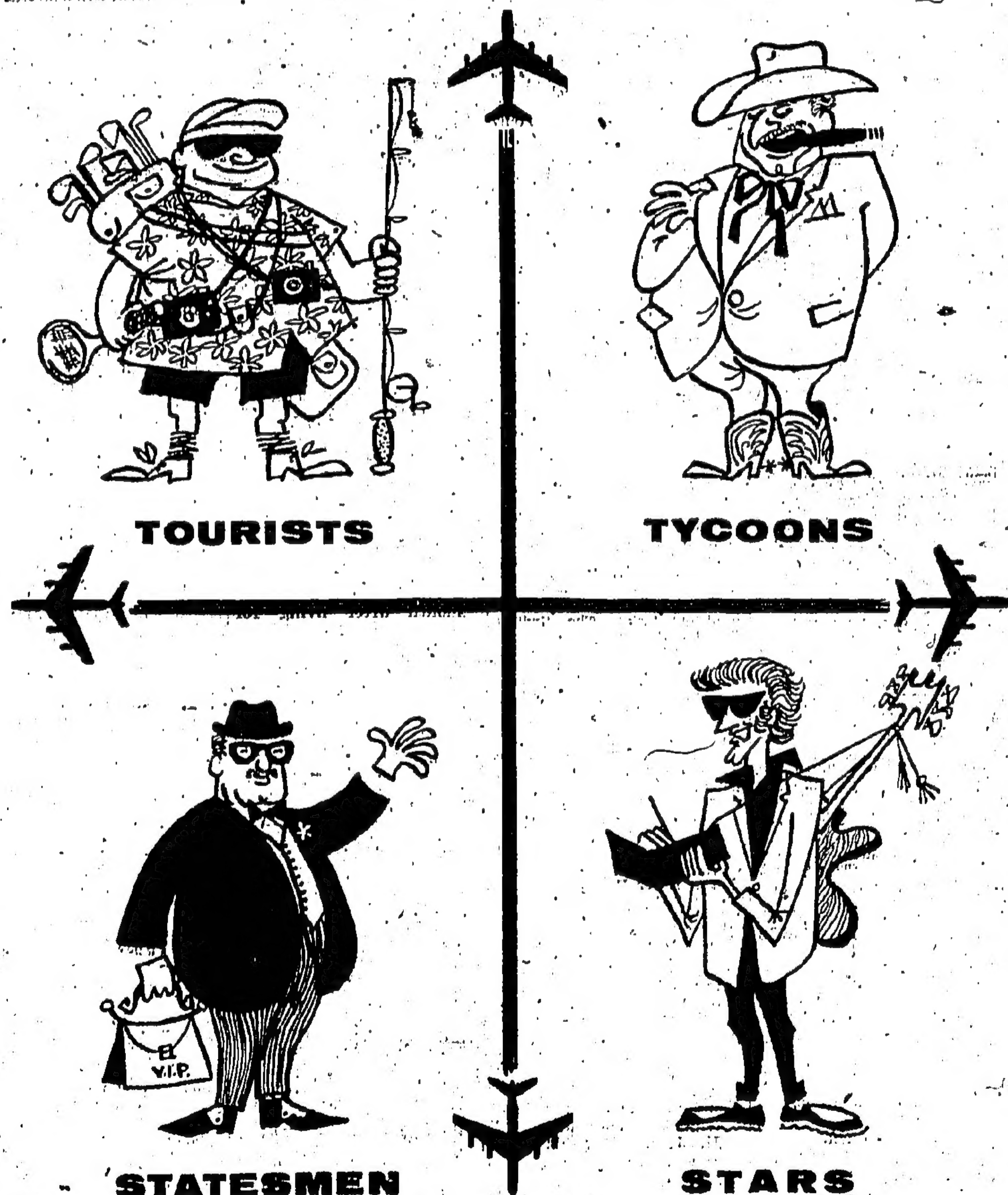
He hoped Mr. Khrushchev would read the replies the Western allies had sent to him "with great care."

Britain should use her influence everywhere to maintain international law and order because "upon that depended political stability and ultimately peace," he added.

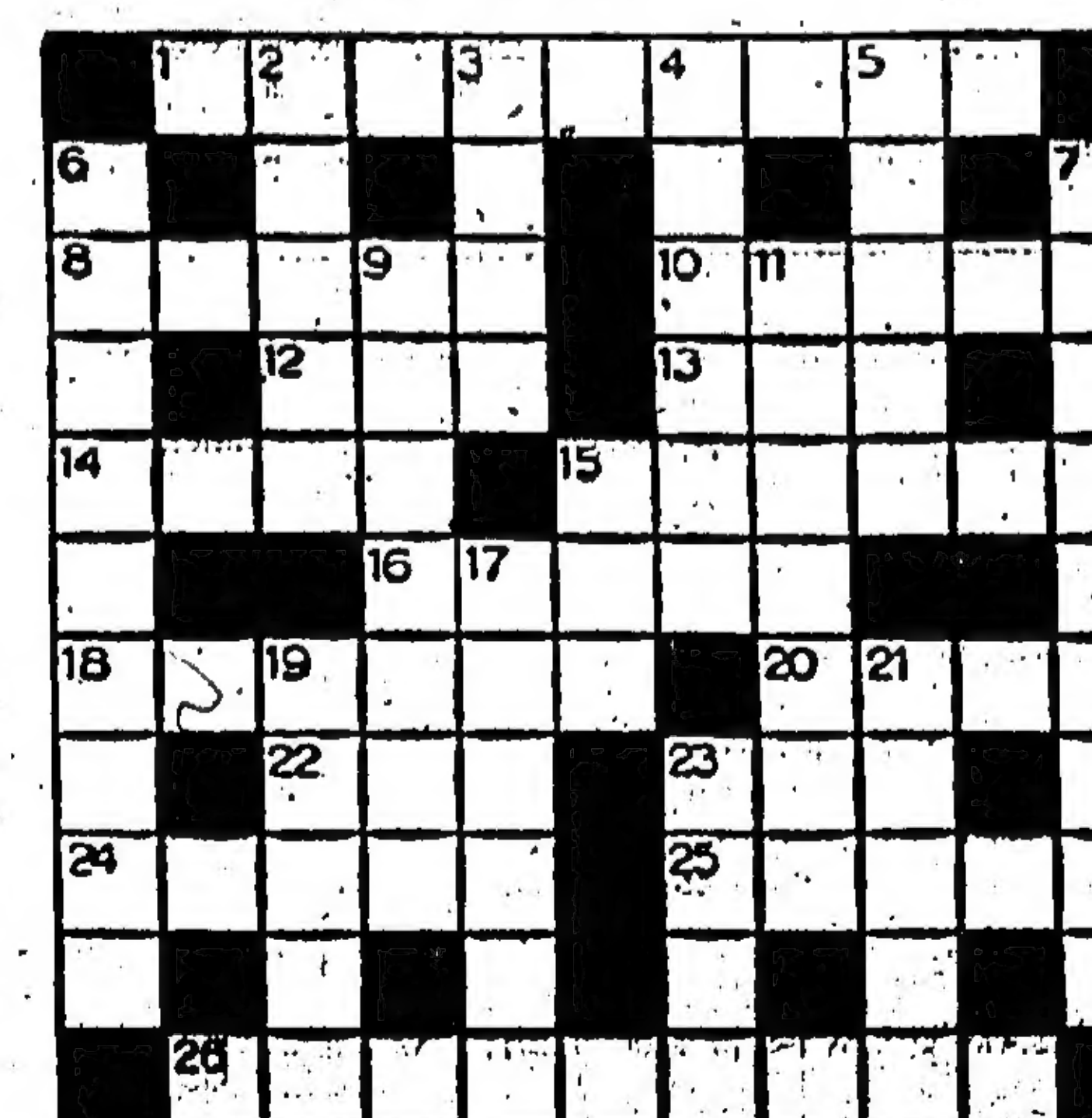
Law and order, the sanctity of agreements and change by consent had caused Britain to go "in when Kuwait was threatened by an attempt at 'snatch and grab'."

If the ruler of Kuwait was to save his city without a bloody battle in the streets and prevent war he was almost bound to ask for British assistance, Lord Home said.

Not one drop of blood was shed and the independence of Kuwait was assured, he added.—Reuter.



## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS.
- Not still.
  - Grow.
  - Future.
  - Diminutive boy.
  - Monkeys.
  - Scouts.
  - Club.
  - Put the wind up.
  - Follows.
  - Fuss over an animal?
  - Contemptuous cry.
  - High finks.
  - They may be proper.
  - Marbles place?
  - Guards.
- DOWN.
- Indicate it's sharp.
  - Plant.
  - Salmon.
  - Approaches.
  - Terrifies.
  - Such waves abn't!
  - Sitting.
  - Melodious.
  - Owls.
  - Cupboard.
  - Reville.
  - Very good pub name!
  - Maidenhair?

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Legs, 4 Robs, 6 Japs, 9 Aged, 11 Role, 13 Delects, 14 Laid, 16 Spat, 18 Lemon, 21 Rayon, 22 Venus, 24 Pal, 25 Banked, 26 Tow, 28 Go-go, 31 Keen, 32 Take, 33 Geyr. Down: 1 Lead, 3 Best, 4 Paris, 4 Rad, 5 Stud, 7 Paser, 9 Gheys, 10 Damp, 12 Slay, 15 Klipes, 17 Parks, 19 Melt, 20 Nurse, 23 Bated, 24 Plot, 26 Lone, 27 Dour, 29 Eke.







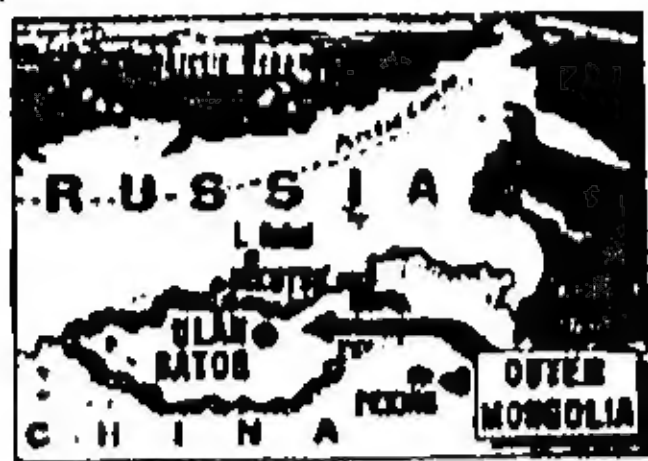




# Why Kennedy wants a man in Mongolia

BY RENE MACCOLL

IF Belgium was traditionally the cockpit of Europe, Outer Mongolia is the Tom Tiddler's ground of Asia.



That is where Soviet Russia and the brilliant New China of Mao Tse-tung face and fight at one another while maintaining fixed and unchanging smiles of friendship.

It is a wonderful land of high plateau, 2,000,000 square miles of it, locked between the borders of Siberia and the Great Wall of China. A land today of 5,000,000 people, 20,000,000 head of livestock—and, suddenly, a land of first-class importance in the silent struggle of power politics. For years, Mongolia was a pawn between Russia and China. Russia signed a friendly treaty with her in 1924. In 1945, China agreed to recognise Mongolia's independence, if the Mongolians were in favour of it. They were—overwhelmingly.

## Blue ants

In the past year or two the rivalry between the giant neighbours Russia and China has become implacable. And, of late, China has seemed to be getting the better of it. They have a head start in the question of religion. The Mongolians are Lama Buddhists—a sect which recognises the Tibetan Lama as their leader.

Not only Ulan Bator (meaning 'The City of the Red Knight') but the remote uplands of Mongolia as well have been infiltrated and occupied by the 'blue ants'—that army of blue-denim-clad Chinese labourers, advisers, and 'experts' which Peking can provide so liberally. Furious and resentful, the Russians have been nonplussed by this particular form of coexistence.

They have reacted as best they can, but the Mongolians, while happily playing both ends against the nominal middle, have been hoping that from it all a new and much more powerful Mongolian nation might emerge.

It is evident that one of the most intelligent moves which the Kennedy Administration can make is to recognise Outer Mongolia.

At a stroke they will:

1. Gain a two-way listening post of immense importance which will enable them to obtain invaluable intelligence about the furious rivalry between China and Russia;

2. Break open Mongolia's hitherto complete isolation, and throw her open for the first time in history to Western ideas;

3. By the very presence of an American mission in Ulan Bator cause intense uneasiness to both the Russians and the Chinese.

This week in Ulan Bator they are celebrating the anniversary of the proclamation of Mongolia's independence.

The Poles and East Germans, the Bulgarians and the Hungarians are present; and there are excited whispers that Khrushchev, Mao Tse-tung, or at least Chou En-lai will also show up.

## Genial

The Mongolians, in their 'daks', the traditional robe of dazzling pink, electric blue, royal purple, searing yellow, and their knee-high, soft leather boots quaff their yogurt and take it all in with a genial eye.

Their eye is on the West. They wonder if the Americans and the British are coming soon. And they wonder, no doubt, on the ancient Mongol legend—that of the dragons' eggs of the Gobi Desert, part of which is included in their borders.

Whichever disturbs those eggs, hidden for centuries beneath the burning sands, will have upon earth once again the dragons which legendarily ruled the world before man came along. —(London Express Service).

# WHEN IT COMES TO PICKING THEIR LEADERS Are the unions victims of their own success?

By Trevor Evans

THIS is an appropriate time to ask: Who will be the new leaders of the trades unions in years to come?

Appropriate, because we heard two of the old guard in action last week. At Rotherham, where the miners were in conference, Ted Hill was his boisterous self and forgot, in his approval of unofficial strikes, that he was chairman of the T.U.C. And then there was Frank Haxell, the deposed E.T.U. chief, confidently forecasting that he will get his job back in 1964. But what will the situation be like in 1964? Is there a good supply of young candidates coming forward for union jobs? What are the prospects for them?

How attractive is trade union leadership?

## COMPETITION

Time was when a youngster who showed an early interest in union affairs had to face pretty keen competition to be noticed because other youngsters felt the same way.

In the days up to about 1930 trade union salaries kept pace with the pay a man got at his normal job. But times have changed.

One trade union man moaned to me recently: "We are the victims of our own success. We have got increases for our members but not for ourselves."

There are many professions which offer greater security nowadays.

And the better education shared by more and more youngsters today opens up a wider range of callings than was possible in the old days.

Tie up all these considerations with an undoubted growth in apathy towards trade union affairs and it is easy to see why some trades unions are concerned with the quality of the candidates offering themselves for full-time union jobs.

In one sense, Ernest Bevin and Ben Tillett had an advantage over the youngsters of today. Back in the turn of the century there were so many abuses crying aloud to be corrected. The zeal of young Bevin inspired the grateful response of the men he sought to lead. Today a more frequent reaction from the tolerably well-paid workers would be a cynical: "What's he trying to get out of it?"

One retort might well be: "Certainly." In many craft unions the members are determined that their

leaders will get little more than they earn themselves. There is, however, a wide disparity.

## THE TOP

Probably the top salary for a union chief in this country goes to the general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, the organisation which caters for a wide range from filing clerks to august town clerks.

He gets £4,450—still a long way behind the £40,000 which the five top union leaders in America get.

Against these dizzy American pay packets even the £2,600 for Mr. George Woodcock, the T.U.C. General Secretary, the £2,450 for Mr. Sydney Greene, of the National Union of Railwaymen, Mr. Frank Cousins's £1,750 and Mr. Ted Hill's £2,000 are modest.

## POWER

Even lower are the pay packets of Mr. Bill Carron, of the A.E.U., who got up to £1,350 only after the most bitter argument, and Mr. Frank Foulkes, who gets a similar reward from the E.T.U.

If the top men are in these pay brackets, it is easy to understand why the pay of their subordinate officials cannot be regarded as an attraction today.

No, if a man decides he wants to be a trade union leader he must have one of two bases for his ambition.

Either a desire for power, or to satisfy a sense of dedication. Undoubtedly, trade union leaders are men of power. They are consulted by Governments, many of them travel widely and their views are heard with respect by foreign representatives.

But one thing the youngsters of today are making increasingly clear:

"They too want to share in the blessings of a five-day week—an unthinkable luxury for most trade union leaders. Many of these leaders have had a free week—end, with meetings and travelling, for decades."

Nevertheless, there are youngsters who have a yearning to serve their fellow men in the unions. Some of the biggest and most progressive unions hold week-end and summer schools. Many of these are crowded, and two unions have a waiting list for students.

I am told, however, that the "desertion rate" is exceptionally high. Barely one-tenth of the students who start on a course stick it out to the end.

But those who do model themselves not on Ted Hill, who is one of the last of the Old Brigade of leaders, but on people like George Woodcock, Alan Birch, and Ron Smith, of the Union of Post Office Workers. These men have two distinctive characteristics.

## EFFICIENCY

They are technically well equipped for their jobs, and they realise acutely that trade unions do not exist in a vacuum but are part of the wider community, and have therefore to pay attention to public reactions to their words and actions.

The trade union leader of the future, therefore, may be less glamorous and provocative than the old timer, but he is likely to be more efficient.

Mr. Fred Hayday, one of the most respected senior leaders of Sir Thomas Williamson's union, summed up for me what is likely to be the experience of most unions.

He said: "We have a fair number of entrants for union posts, but we could do with more."

The rush is not great. Fly. For the keener the competition the better chance of an outstanding leader emerging. And that is important for the nation. —(London Express Service).

# I CAN'T GET SANTA OFF MY MIND

Antalya, Southern Turkey.

IT WAS here in Antalya, with the little port sweating under the afternoon sun, that I discovered the truth about Santa Claus.

Here, in a museum devoted mostly to Greek antiquity, I found a jawbone and some other skeletal fragments... relics of St. Nicholas.

The wrong time and the wrong place to think about Christmas—but it was here, amid the cotton fields of Turkey's sub-tropical coast, that Santa Claus lived and died 1,800 years ago.

I climbed out of a DC3 from Athens with a party of French travellers at this town in Southern Turkey, to be battered by the sun.

Our hotel rooms afforded no respite from the heat. We had to get out. The Turks gazed at us with impassive, terra cotta faces as we roiled along the main street towards the only cool place in town, the local museum.

Turkey is fantastically rich in archaeological remains and the Antalya museum, like many others I later visited, was crisscrossed with Roman tombs, little jars, and the usual multi-armed statues of the Greek gods.

Our French-speaking Turkish guide said: "Et voici, the reliquary of St. Nicholas."

I did not cotton on for a second. I looked through the museum glass at a flat, battered, wooden box like an old-fashioned vanity case. The box was open to show, on the inside of the lid, the figure of St. Nicholas, dimly painted against

By Peter Chambers

a background of gold by some Byzantine artist. There they were... the fragments of bone. Then, suddenly, I realised—I was staring at the jawbone of Santa Claus.

## MUEZZIN

Evening. The sun sets behind a fantastic backdrop of mountains across the bay of Antalya. It cools off to about 80 degrees. Above the din of loudspeakers, on a nearby minaret, the droning chant of the muezzin calls the Turkish faithful to prayer.

I find plenty of Turkish faithful round me in this cafe. They are not praying. They are drinking raki, a kind of aniseed gin, and throwing dice.

I am so drugged with the heat. I start off a postcard "Dear Muezzin." Instead of "Dear Mother."

Ditch this postcard. My mother as it happens is not a Moslem. She would not understand. "Dear Santa Claus." "You are on my mind. I wonder you, the sad-eyed bishop of a Roman province, into the chimney every Christmas."

St. Nicholas was a real person, but legend has obscured his history. Actually, he was born the heir to riches, and the tradition of was open to show, on the inside of the lid, the figure of St. Nicholas, dimly painted against

Also, he was famed as "the friend of sailors" and "the protector of virgins," a reconciliation of opposites, I should have thought.

The image of St. Nicholas stayed with me over the hundred miles I have flown and driven in Turkey.

Posters in Istanbul urge the sombre Turks: "Greet tourists with a smile. They bring foreign currency."

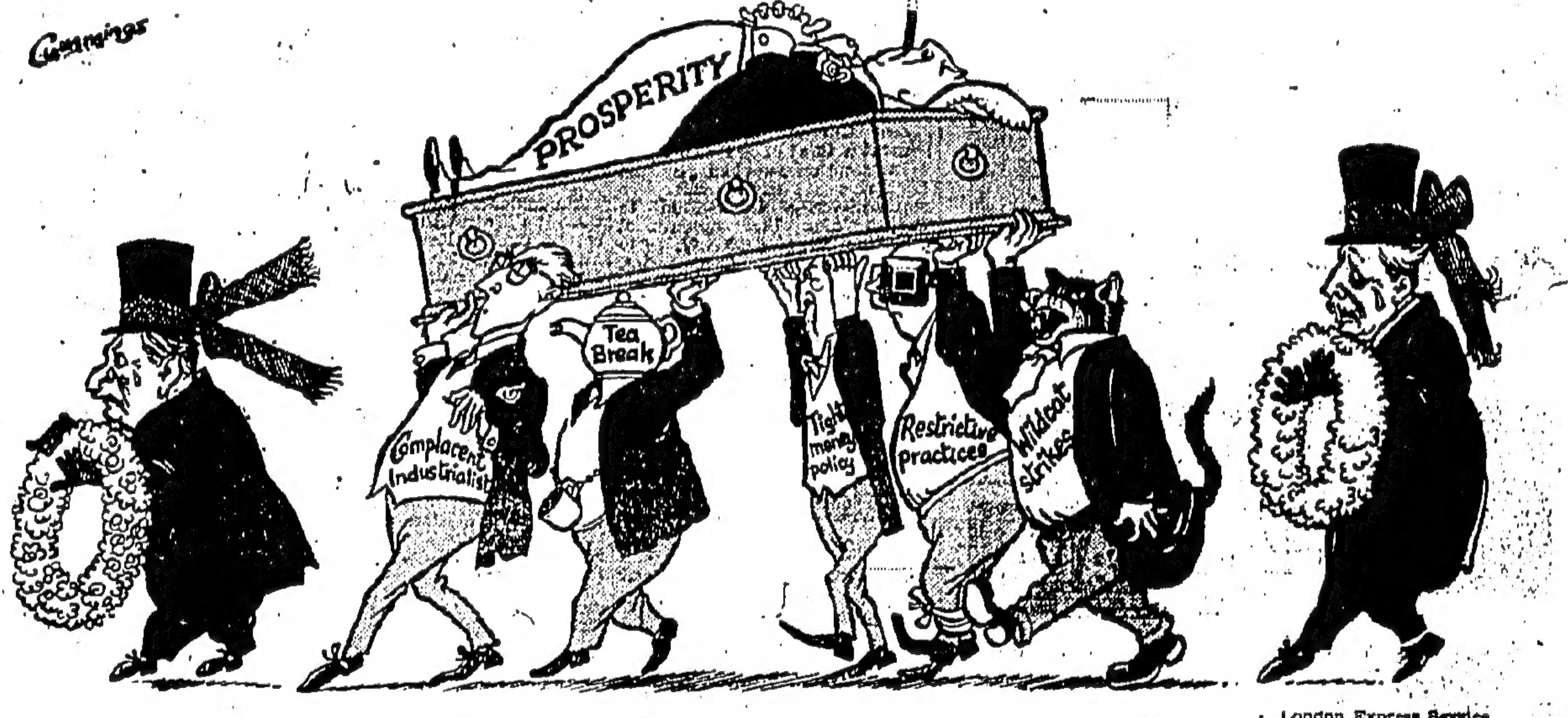
Twenty-five years from now the wonderful southern coast of Turkey could be another Costa Brava or Italian Riviera. Living is cheap and food delicious. Aubergines—a pretty snob vegetable at home—are as common as mashed potatoes in England.

Turkey is as sumptuous as a siesta and the "Sick Man of Europe"—as the country was called before the First World War—has not yet recovered from his sickness.

## NO HELP

It is no use the Turks looking to St. Nicholas for help. They do not believe in him anyway. Notice to parents: Children should continue to send their Christmas letters to "Santa Claus, North Pole."

The address is wildly wrong, but we do not want to confuse the postal authorities in sun-soaked Antalya, where they have better things to do on a hot afternoon, like getting on with the raki and the dice. —(London Express Service).



London Express Service

# AS SOFT LIGHTS COME TO SUBURBIA...

FOR those who want to bask in the soft lights these days, the trend is out. Out of London, into the suburbs. Into Ilford, Essex, for instance, where velvet-voiced Mr Mel Torme is appearing.

By Jane Gaskell

Mr Torme sums up the trend succinctly: "I am ready to go where the money is." In this case, the lure is a weekly pay cheque of £1,200.

For this, he has turned his back on the West End's plushiest night spots to appear in

a dance floor of Italian marble, superb glass and china. Nothing is too good for Ilford, even if it costs £100,000!

The West End look lingers, of course, in the entertainment, in the decor... and in the menu.

That means, for example, 30s. for roasts—liver pate, 6s. for turtle soup with sherry, 15s. for a rump steak, 17s. 6d. for chicken à la Kiev, 7s. 6d. for strawberries in liqueurs.

Who are the people willing to pay Mayfair prices for a night out in Ilford? "Local people mostly," say the men who run The Room at the Top. And it is crowded each night.

## DEB SET

"Don't forget, this is a pretty big moneyed area nowadays. There are a thousand factories in a 10-mile radius of here. Cars, textiles... you name it, we've got it. And the men in top positions like a local place where they can spend a good evening or have a first-rate meal."

"But not only the executives, mind you. The ordinary man to Suburbia to live."

More and more she is finding all she needs in the shops in her own local High Street as Big Business concentrates on the suburban pocket.

Other big cities show the same trend. Manchester, for instance. Four years ago Finglans was a big store in the centre of the city.

Then Brian Finglans, the store's managing director, decided suddenly to shut it down and move out to Wilmslow, in Cheshire, 15 miles away.

He summed it up like this: "I had seen what had happened in all the big American cities. There, all the big stores began opening up in the suburbs."

## DIFFERENT

"I knew it was bound to happen here too. Big cities are getting jammed up, no one can move around, it's a headache to park."

And the klen paid off. "We doubled the size of our store in March," Mr Finglans said.

Most important, people with money to spend are moving out to Suburbia to live.

Similar luxury flats and houses are being built at Blackheath and other suburbs by builders banking on this drift from the city.

So, the trend is out: "You visit not Talk of the Town or The Pigalle, but a restaurant on the ninth floor of a big store in Ilford."

You pass the enormous council estates, the bomb-site playgrounds, the belching factories.

You watch The Suburb take over as the terrace-houses get gardens. You take a padded lift up to the terrace (complete with awning of rare finches, and kids boys without slippers spilling water at goldfish), and see anchored before you a grey panorama of Ilford.

But when will the whole thing end, now that the trend has been set well in motion by that reckless Velvet Voice? Other well-out-of-town night spots are triggering off this revolution. Is it all a sign of things to come?

Shall we live to see Ella Fitzgerald wowing them at Finchley? Sinatra swinging in Eburyton? —(London Express Service).

# NEW 'BABY' MISSILE PACKS A BIG PUNCH

AMERICAN scientists have begun the development of a successor to the huge and cumbersome intercontinental ballistic missile. It is a midjet rocket small enough to be fired from a barge or ship and yet able to carry a devastating hydrogen bomb to any corner of Russia.

The project—code-named Midjetman—is shrouded in secrecy. But defence officials tell me the final streamlined version will be a "perfect weapon" for Britain's use.

## From a lane

It will be possible for one man to fire it from any field or country lane simply by pushing a button in a turrey. Once airborne, the rocket will be able to check its position automatically and alter course for whatever target has been

AND ONE MAN CAN SEND IT ON AN ERRAND OF DEATH

From PETER FAIRLEY: Vandenberg Air Force Base, California

going firing tests before it is dispersed all over the United States on underground silos or railway firing platforms.

The recent discovery of new solid-fuel rockets will be practicable to pack all the 500 Minuteman's power into a much tinier rocket.

This is a most important breakthrough. Five men are needed to get the liquid-fuelled Atlas off the ground. But two men can fire 160 Minuteman rockets on their own.

And by down-scaling the ICBM to a point where it is fully mobile and needs only one launch—pusher the U.S. will strengthen the Western deterrent to war a hundredfold.

The crippling cost of preparing elaborate firing bases will be avoided. Weapons can be moved around America or any NATO country permanently "on the prowl."

The biggest attraction of solid-fuelled rockets is that they can be launched within seconds of an alert.

They can be stored away in small segments and clipped together quickly. Condition of the fuel can be monitored constantly by simple instruments.

## Rapid testing?

How long will it be before the first "midjet missile" is ready for testing? Officials here will say nothing except: "We believe it will be done much more quickly than it usually takes to develop a new rocket."

One added: "Our aim is to get into position where we can hit back from so many quarters with such a variety of weapons that it would cripple Russia economically to develop defences against all of them, even if it were technically feasible."

"The Midjetman should really rain home to the Soviets the folly of war." —(London Express Service).

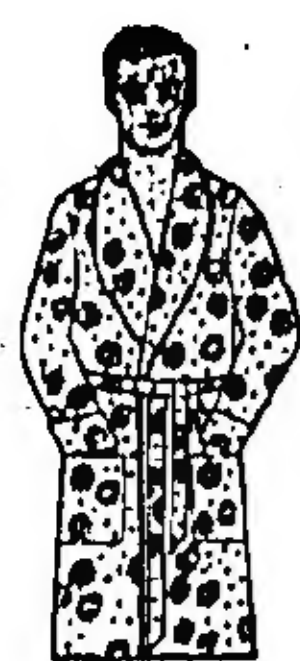


# WOMANSENSE

## Clothes that outlive the honeymoon... For him...

by JILL BUTTERFIELD

ACCORDING to Stanley Costin, editor of *Style for Men*, The Duke of Kent is rapidly becoming a real trend setter. And he listed for me the points that make a man a leader of fashion: Patterned silk handkerchief in the out-breast pocket... double-breasted waistcoat with single-breasted suit... sponge-bag trousers for morning dress.



BEACH-wrap-cum-dressing gown in printed terry towelling. Three colour combinations.



SMART Terylene and cotton raincoat with a concealed front fastening in the newer, shorter length.



COOL cotton knit sweater contrasting piping. Four colour combinations. Three sizes.



WHITE cotton bush jacket with four pockets and smart leather-like buttons.

## & for her...



HONEYMOON nightdress, practical as it is pretty. In white Bri-nylon.



HONEYMOON DRESS Sleeveless, white, it buttons down the back, has a saddle-stitched skirt.



PHOTOGRAPHED BY DAVID BAILEY

### HONEYMOON SUIT

She wears a light weight worsted check suit with a loose little jacket, easy pleated skirt. By Young Jaeger. Beige handbag by Saxon. Pill-box hat by Jaeger.

**YOUR HONEYMOON.** The flurry of confetti, the fortnight in the sun, the postcards you never sent—these are the ingredients of happiness for the 343,521 newlyweds a year.

But when the honeymoon is over, honey, when you're used to being called Mrs and the sun-tan has worn pale—just what are you left with?

Your trousseau can be the cornerstone of a well-planned wardrobe or it can be the kind of candy-floss frippery which dissolves in the harsh light of a housewife's day.

Honey-moon clothes need as much careful thought as any other kind of fashion.

Keep your extravagance to budget bounds. Keep your excitement under control or underneath.

Keep all that is good in your current wardrobe.

Keep your main money for an outfit that's chic by any standards—a year-round suit, that doesn't scream "just married," good shoes, a handbag that will last for ever.

It's all very well to see yourself trailing clouds of glory and white chiffon, but it does get a bit messy over the bacon and eggs.

It's a nice feeling to be a nine days' wonder at the hotel in your bit of low-cut lace, but how will it stand up to an evening at the local back on home ground?

It's a splashy, extravagant, once-in-a-lifetime gesture to be clad in pale blue from top to toe—but you might get a bit chilly come September.

And what of the man in your life? For the first time the responsibility is all yours. You can't blame his mother, his best friend, his tailor, if he looks like a tramp—50 per cent of all men's clothes are bought by their wives.

★ ★ ★

But the fashion rules you shop by apply equally to him. Fetching as he looks on the beach in his Bermuda-style shirt, will you love him, patterned in tropical fish, digging the garden?

Dashing as he thinks he is in a white dinner jacket, wouldn't a lightweight suit be more useful?

But the radical reforms carefully. My dictionary lists a double definition for the word "honeymoon."

It can mean "Holiday spent together by newly married couple."

It can also mean "Period of waning affection."

It's over to you.

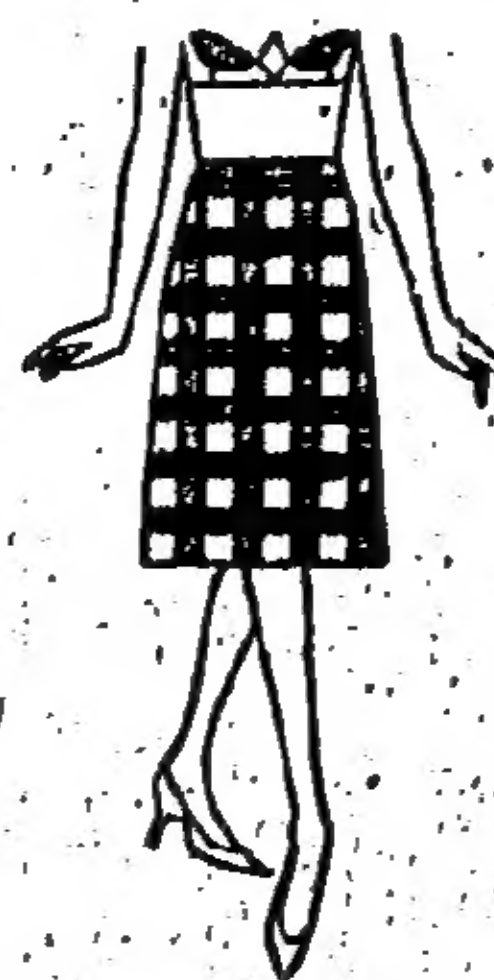
Sketches By Sheila Ware



STRIPED sleep shirt which doubles as a dressing gown. Choice of three colours. In minimum iron setting.



LACY lingerie—a well but bra and tiny matching pants. Choice of six colours. By Triumph.



PRETTY polka-dot coat in three different tartans.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER

### Letter To John Moon

—Knarf, The Shadow Boy, Writes To Say Hello—

By MAX TRELL

KNARF, the Shadow Boy with the Turned-About Name, heard the bell tinkle. "It's the Mailman!" he said to himself.

Then he scrambled and ran and looked behind the bookcase—and finally found what he was looking for. It was a letter in an envelope.

Then Knarf scrambled and ran and jumped down the stairs. There, at the door, just about to go away, was the Mailman.

"Good morning, Mailman!" said Knarf, staring up at him. He was a very tall Mailman.

"Good morning, Knarf!" said the Mailman, looking down at Knarf, who was short.

"I've got a letter that I want to send," said Knarf. He held out the letter.

Glad to take it

"Very good, Knarf," said the Mailman. "I'll be glad to take it and send it wherever it's going."

"It's going to the moon," said Knarf.

The Mailman looked down at Knarf again—but just for a moment. Then he glanced at the address on the envelope. It read: Mr. John Moon, 10 Moonbeam Street, Sky. The Mailman nodded.

"All right—we'll try to send it," he said to Knarf. "I hope," said Knarf, "that he lives on Moonbeam Street."

"It will get to him even if he doesn't," said the Mailman. "But tell me this—how did you know his name was John?"

"I'm sure it's John," said Knarf. "John Moon, that's his name, and I think he lives on Moonbeam Street, Number 10."

"Do you mind," said the Mailman as he held the letter in his hands, "if I ask you what you've written to John Moon of Moonbeam Street?"

"Of course," he added hastily, "don't tell me if it's a secret or anything. I shouldn't really be asking you what you've written anyway."

Knarf smiled. "I'll tell you, Mailman," he said. "I've written to John Moon of Moonbeam Street to say hello to him. I see him when I look out of my window just before I go to bed and I think he looks down at me and waves. So now I'm saying hello to him in a letter, and maybe he'll write back and say hello to me."

Wonderful idea

"Now that's a wonderful idea," said the Mailman. "And very friendly, too."

"When I was a Boy I used to see old John Moon of Moonbeam Street out of my window just before I went to bed. And many a time I was sure I saw him distinctly waving back to me."

"Why didn't you write him a letter?" Knarf asked the Mailman.

"I never thought of it," answered the Mailman. "I wrote to Santa Claus in the North Pole. I wrote to Mother Goose. I wrote to Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood. But I never wrote to John Moon up in the sky."

"Do you think he'll answer my letter with another letter?" Knarf asked.

"I don't see why not," replied the Mailman.

"All he has to do after he writes the letter is to throw it down to me," said Knarf. "It'll come falling right down, won't it?"

Can't be sure

"It should," said the Mailman. "But you never can be sure about those things."

"Why, what could happen to the letter that John Moon might throw down to me?" asked Knarf anxiously.



"The letter is going to the moon," Knarf told the Mailman.

"It—It might get stuck on a star," said the Mailman.

"Oh!" said Knarf.

"Or," added the Mailman, "it might drop on a cloud and go sailing away."

"Oh!" said Knarf again.

"But you just cheer up," said the Mailman. "Even if you don't get a letter back from John Moon of Moonbeam Street, you just keep watching him out of your window before you go to bed—and if you see him waving, or smiling, or winking his eye, or even just looking down at you, you'll know that he received your letter—and that he's just been too busy doing moon-work to answer you. But he thanks you just the same for thinking of him!"

"Good-bye, Mailman," said Knarf, as the Mailman started walking away. "Don't forget to send my letter."

"I won't," promised the Mailman. "Good-bye, Knarf!"

And he put the letter in his mailbag and went away.

## JACOBY on BRIDGE

THE first international bridge championship match was played in 1935 between the European champion French team and my team, known as the Four Aces.

Our team won and Mike Gottlieb, one of my teammates, promptly retired from bridge. He lives in Phoenix now and is still a retired expert for an occasional social game.

Mike was one of the greatest players of the cards, but his specialty was the "hunch" business double.

Of course, he backed up his hunches with pretty sound reasoning, but I wonder how

NORTH 5  
AQ1054  
1052  
106  
AK107

WEST EAST  
AK8 J973  
KJ93 K6  
QJ97 Q43  
AQ93 JD954

SOUTH (D)  
82  
AQ874  
AK852  
4

Both vulnerable  
South West North East  
1 Pass 1 Pass  
2 Pass 2 Pass  
3 Pass 3 Double  
Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead—A 8

many players would double four hearts with Mike's East hand.

Of course, West might well have doubled when it came around to him, but declarer might have played the hand a trifle better if Mike had not been the doubler.

South started by playing dummy's queen of spades. Mike took his king and led back a club. West won the ace and continued the suit. South discarded a diamond; led the deuce of hearts and finessed the queen. West won and forced South with a club. Now South played ace, king and another diamond, ruffing in dummy. His next play was dummy's ace of spades. West ruffed and led the jack of trumps, whereupon South had to lose two more tricks for down three.

### ♥CARD SENSE♥

Q—The bidding has been:  
West North East South  
1 Pass 1 Pass 1 N.T.  
Pass Pass 2 Pass 3 Pass  
You, South, hold:  
AKQJ7 4K85 4K85

What do you do?  
A—Pass. You have completed enough.

TODAY'S QUESTION  
Again the bidding has gone one heart, one spade, pass. This time you, South, hold:

AKQJ7 4K85 4K85

What do you do?  
ANSWER TOMORROW.

### Rupert and the Rugger Match—15



Rupert's alarming journey takes him away from all the country that he knows. The grip of the great bear is firm without hurting the little bear, who gradually becomes frightened as he is carried past the first range of mountains and towards a forest of pine trees.



Over one of the highest trees the bird swooped from its direct flight and, circling slowly, "There's a huge nest just below us," thinks Rupert. No sooner has he spotted it, than the strong claws seize their hold and he drops straight into it.

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## Arthur Lydiard: New Zealand's ace coach claims...



PETER SNELL



MURRAY HALBERG



BARRY MAGEE

## Halberg's 'creator' wants to coach in Britain

Arthur Lydiard, the brilliant coach behind New Zealand Olympic champion Murray Halberg and Peter Snell, wants to coach in Britain. He is considering a five-year professional appointment in the U.S., but would prefer a chance to work in England as he considers England has tremendous talent and potential.

by  
**TERRY O'CONNOR**

If a scheme could be worked out to link Lydiard with Geoff Dyson, the former chief national coach who has resigned because of "frustration," Britain would have the finest combination in the world.

Obviously they could not work together under the present coaching scheme, which is essentially designed to teach trainers and not athletes.

But if the AAA can find a commercial sponsor for their championships for £5,000 it should not be too difficult to find the money to pay Lydiard and Dyson.

Athletics supporters' clubs and international athletics clubs could also help.

### Guinea-pig

If Britain's waning middle-distance prestige can be restored then the sport must also prosper financially by the return of big crowds.

Britain needs the fresh, successful approach of Lydiard, who has produced world champions from limited material.

He used himself as a guinea-pig to fashion his ideas, and is convinced that European middle-distance training methods are wrong.

"Ten years ago I said Hal-

been an amateur coach, but I would like the opportunity of working as a professional for five years to see how much can be achieved and then pass on my knowledge to others."

Lydiard became "a coach almost by accident. After giving up senior rugby at the age of 26 he took to running to keep in good physical condition. "Some joker I knew who was ten years older challenged me to a ten-mile run. Only then did I realise how unfit I was," says this small, determined man, who on the present New Zealand tour, has proved that coaches can also make fine managers.

### So wrong

"I tested all the known theories of running and found most of them wrong. Soon others, including Halberg ten years ago, asked me to help them."

"When Barry Magee (third in the Olympic marathon at Rome) came along I talked him into the marathon because I realised it would sap his confidence if he tried Halberg's distances."

"Murray is so competitive he even wants to win in training," Lydiard's own resolution was shown when, for two years, he did two jobs to give himself financial security. During the day he worked as a factory manager and from midnight to 7 am delivered milk. Athletes will follow a man of that calibre.

### Quite simple

"There is nothing complicated about my theories," Lydiard told me. "They are simply based on gaining more stamina to sustain the necessary speed, when Snell came to me as a schoolboy he had just broken two minutes for the half-mile. I told him that any decent athlete can run 440 yards in 55 seconds, and that it is only lack of stamina which prevented repeating this the second time round. Snell joined in the marathon-type training of Halberg and Magee and became the Olympic 800-metres champion."

"Many Europeans have tried to follow the successful methods of Emil Zatopek without doing the same work. Zatopek used fast-interval runs and jogs. I cut out the intervals because I believe the body must get used to racing speed. "Then the extra effort, like when Halberg broke away from the Olympic 5,000-metres field, becomes easier. One of the problems for British athletes is that they must be fit early in the season and then carry on too long. This means their bodies are not in proper condition when they start racing."

... I would have seen that he was 'right' for the big occasion

If I had trained Pirie...



... I would have seen that he was 'right' for the big occasion

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One of the problems for British athletes is that they must be fit early in the season and then carry on too long. This means their bodies are not in proper condition when they start racing."

### Big occasion

Gordon Pirie is one of the world's finest athletes, but he is seldom right on the important day. What I guarantee is to ensure the athlete is ready for the big occasion. "At present Lydiard is on top, and he and Dyson together can build champions—provided they are allowed to get down to the job and are not cluttered by Committees."

## DICING WITH DEATH

### The trouble with Grand Prix motor-racing — world's most criticised sport

By LEWIS DE FRIES

The drivers are tense in their seats, gloved hands grasping the wheel, eyes on the starter's flag. It falls. There is a roar of high-powered engines, the pungent smell of burning rubber from spinning wheels, and the gleaming cars hurtle forward in a cloud of blue smoke.

Each man, master of his own noisy little world, watches intently through his goggles for the first opportunity to get ahead. His one thought is to be first past the flag at the end of the race.

The man who wins, his grimy face split in a grin of triumph, poses for the photographers amid a roar of enthusiasm from delighted spectators. But one driver who thunders with him over the starting line is not there to grip his hand in congratulations.

He is lying beside the twisted, smoking wreckage of his car. He will never race again. And in the pits a stricken wife sob.

Motor racing has claimed another victim. The news will be in the papers next day. It will take some of the shine off the winner's achievement. And thousands who have never been within miles of a motor-race will shake their heads and say the sport should be banned.

Are they right? People in motor racing say its detractors do not know what they are talking about when they claim it is too dangerous.

### Pros and cons

Let us examine the facts for and against.

First the facts against. Since the end of the war a disturbing number of top-rate drivers have been killed or injured. The dead include French champion Jean Behra, killed at Berlin in 1950; Harry Schell, at Silverstone, 1950; Peter Collins in the German Grand Prix, 1958; former world champion Alberto Ascari at Monza, 1955; the Marquis de Fontenay in the Mille Miglia, 1957.

Many more, less famous, have been killed. Spectators, too, have died. There was the horror of Le Mans, June 1955. The Grand Prix D'Endurance, the French 24-hour race, had been going for two hours. The vast crowd thrilled to the duel between Mike Hawthorn in a Jaguar and world champion Fangio in a gleaming silver Mercedes-Benz.

80 deaths

A car swerved and went almost broadside across the track. Another car hit it, sent it flying over the barriers into the spectators, packed in their thousands behind a bank. Over 80 died. Parts of the other car smashed into people standing at the pits.

A fortune was spent improving the circuit, but it did not prevent a further accident.

When Jean Behra was killed in the German Grand Prix, drivers stormed that the circuit was dangerous because of the high speed necessary and the layout of the track, basically twin tracks of an autobahn.

Practising for the Belgian Grand Prix in 1960, Stirling Moss was thrown out of his car at 130 miles an hour. Both his legs were broken. He had three cracked ribs, a broken nose and he lost several teeth. The car somersaulted, hit a bank on the left, bounced right across the track into a field. Archie Scott-Brown and the pre-war ace, Dick Seaman, had died on the same stretch of track. Mike Taylor crashed on the same day in Moss.

'Dangerous race'

During the race, Alan Stacey was killed when a bird hit his goggles and made him lose control. Chris Bristow, trying to pass another car, swung too far to the left, hitting a straw bale. He was thrown out and died from head injuries.

The winner, world champion Jack Brabham, said later: "It was a terribly dangerous race. The speeds were so high, the hazards so great. We all narrowly missed disaster from low flying birds." One expert described the eight-and-three-quarter mile circuit—the fastest

in the world—as unsuitable for further Grand Prix racing. He said people at the race were asking whether it was fair to expect drivers to average 154 miles an hour on an ordinary road.

Take the blood-soaked history of the Mille Miglia, the world's oldest race. In 1957, after a series of disasters to drivers and spectators, three drivers and an Italian policeman patrolling the circuit were killed.

There was uproar in the Italian Parliament. Members said that a race which had killed 20 people and injured 20 in seven years should be ended at once. The Government agreed, but eventually they were persuaded to change their minds and allowed it to be run in 1958 subject to modifications.

### Boycotted

The race was run and two more drivers died. It was not held in 1960 "because no suitable date could be arranged." In 1957 Stirling Moss, Peter Collins and almost all other leading European drivers boycotted the Italian Grand Prix because the Monza circuit included a stretch of new banking.

Italian racing experts feared when foreign drivers said they were concerned about the risk. "Perhaps it is an excuse because the money is not elevated as much as the corners," said one. Too often organisers ignore the protests of drivers against track conditions. At Avus, during the German Grand Prix of 1960, Jack Brabham and other drivers pleaded in vain for the removal of a heavy barricade of straw bales. Brabham pointed out that if a driver were to lose his brakes as he pulled up for a halt there might be a serious crash because the natural escape road near the hairpin was blocked.

And that is exactly what happened. Hans Hermann, in a BRM had brake failure and had no alternative but to go for the bales. The car hit them at tremendous speed and rolled

Beginning a new China Mail series in 3 parts

nose over (all. Hermann owed his life to the fact that he was thrown out at the first roll. A second later the car was in pieces.

Had the escape road been used for its proper purpose and not filled in with a barrier Hermann could probably have stopped without serious damage. There was little chance of his hitting another car at the base of the hairpin.

One of the worst incidents involving spectators took place at Aix-les-Bains in 1960. British driver Chris Threlfall saw a wooden bridge over the track ahead of him about to collapse under the weight of jammed onlookers. He could not leave the road without ploughing through spectators. He stayed on his course—and the bridge crashed on top of him. Four people who fell with the bridge were killed with him and of the 20 taken to hospital, two died later.

### Power reduced

As accident figures mounted, the men who run international motor racing went into a huddle at their Paris headquarters.

They announced that cars must be reduced in power and made heavier. British drivers and designers protested for a year in vain. Those in other countries resigned themselves to the change and got down to the job of building cars to the new formula, thus endangering Britain's newly won domination of the sport.

The committee ignored the British claim that less power meant increased difficulty in pulling out of tight corners and put inferior drivers on an equal footing with ace—two factors which might increase accidents.

This season will show whether the international committee have found the answer to curbing the danger of motor racing.

In the meantime, drivers and organisers have plenty to say, both in defence of their sport and how to cut down risks. For the most ardent enthusiasts it is honest enough to admit that the world's most criticised sport can stand a lot of improving.

### NEXT WEEK

The case for motor racing. A top driver answers the critics and presents his own plan for greater safety.

### Four D. Jones

BY MADDOCKS



### TYPICAL ANYTHING TO ATTRACT ATTENTION, THAT'S THEM



### YOU SIR, ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS, AND I SHALL EXPOSE YOU AND YOUR EVIL DEEDS TO THE NATION, YOU SWINE



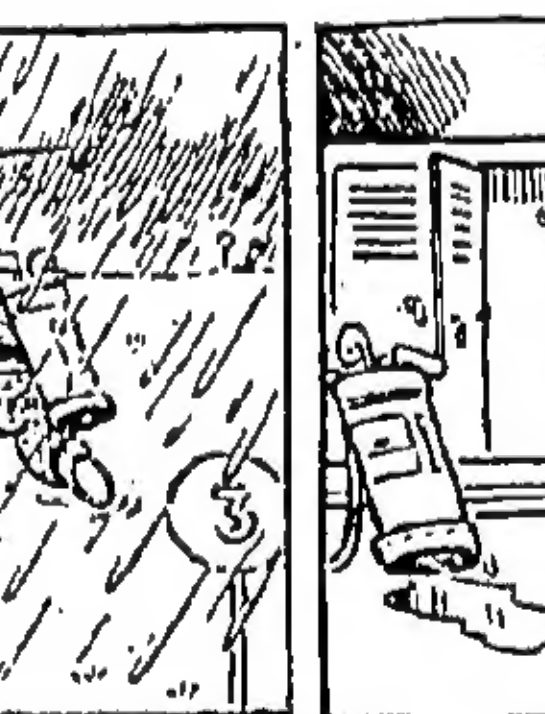
### JONES, NOW OUT OF HIS EVIL TRANCE, TURNS ON THE DEER



### LISTEN YOU, PACK THIS UPSIDE DOWN, LACK UP THEY ARE BLAMING ME FOR IT



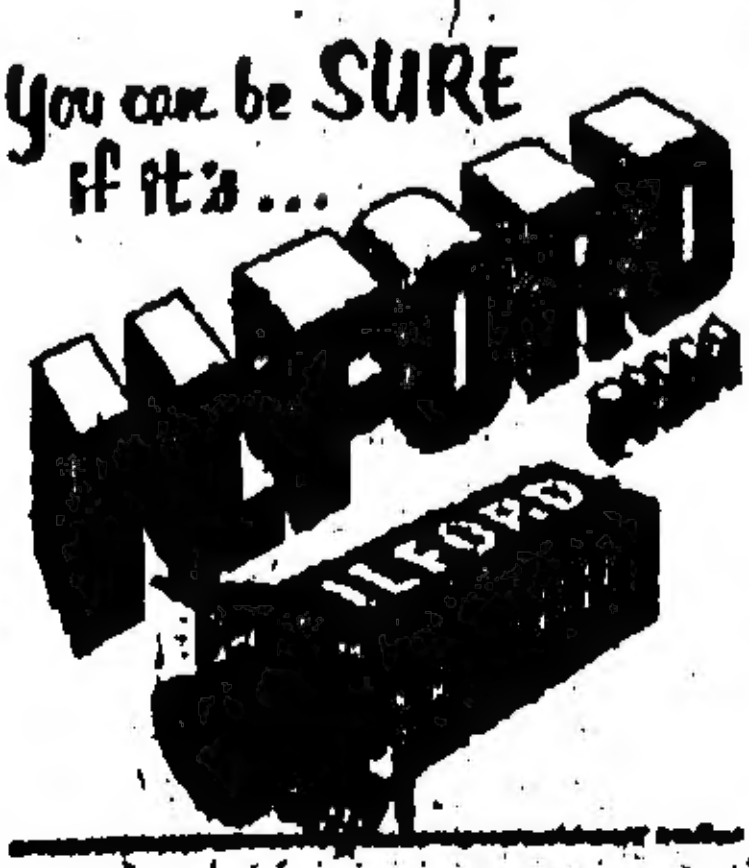
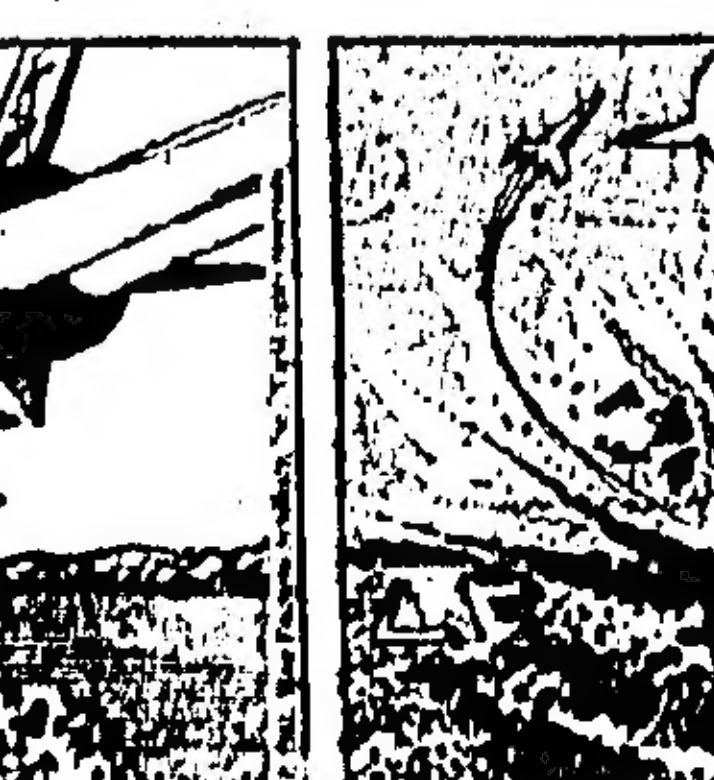
### FERD'NAND



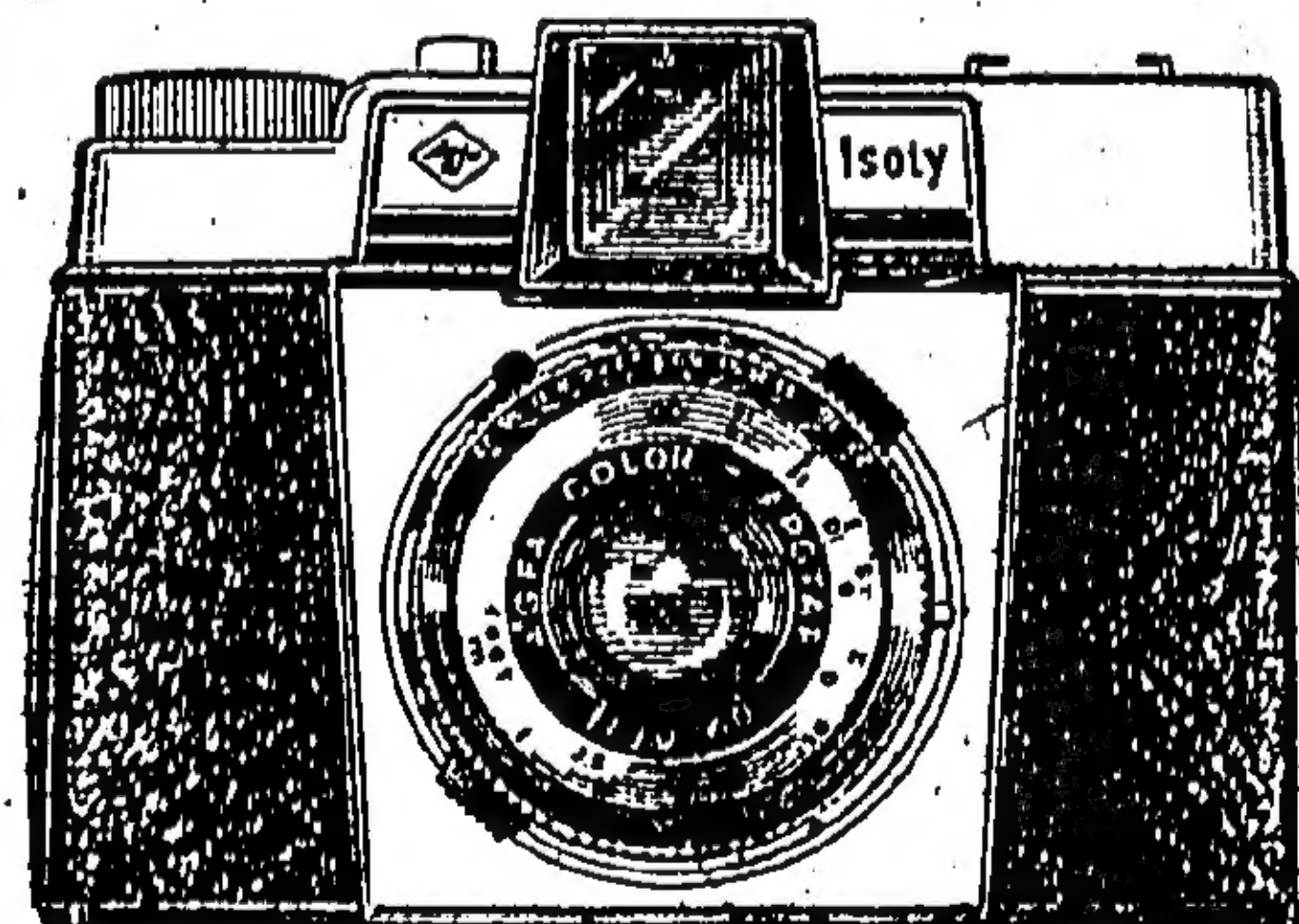
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# CHINA MAIL

Page 10

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1961.

Writes fashion news  
**NEW**  
*Lady Sheaffer*  
"SHEAFFER" FOUNTAIN PEN  
Date: 1961  
UNITED PAPER CO. LTD.

## Courses at University GOVT OFFERING BURSARIES FOR SOCIAL STUDIES

The Government is offering 19 bursaries totalling \$79,800 for social studies at the University of Hongkong during the next academic year.

The University offers two courses in social studies, a one-year post-graduate diploma course, and a two-year certificate course. For these courses, the Government is offering three one-year bursaries at \$12,600 for the diploma course, and four two-year bursaries (first year) valued at \$16,000 for the certificate course.

In addition, there are two four-year bursaries (second year) valued at \$8,400 for a degree course followed by a diploma course, and six four-year bursaries (first year) valued at \$28,200 also for a degree course followed by a diploma course.

Applicants for the one-year diploma course must be graduates of the University of Hongkong or of other recognised universities. Candidates for the two-year certificate course or the four-year degree plus diploma course must satisfy the Matriculation requirements of the University.

All applicants will be interviewed by the selection committee of the Board of Social Studies. The criteria for selection are based on academic achievement, intellectual ability, knowledge of both English and Chinese, physical fitness and personal suitability for social work.

The ability to speak several dialects and previous experience in social work will be considered additional assets. Candidates are expected to have sufficient background knowledge of the biological and social sciences during their middle school or undergraduate studies.

Applications for bursaries should reach the Registrar of the University of Hongkong not later than Aug. 7.

## Salvation Army schools hold prizegiving

Mrs T. G. N. Pearce presented prizes to children of the Salvation Army Combined Schools at the Macpherson Stadium in Kowloon this morning.

Students of the Kwong Ming, Kwong Yiu, Kwong Chuk and Kwong Yiu School received certificates and prizes for examination results and good progress throughout the year. Headmasters of the schools gave their annual reports and the children presented entertainment in action songs and dances.

Welcomed by Col. F. E. Jowkes, Officer Commanding the Salvation Army and Brig. H. Carter, Mrs Pearce spoke to the children and told them that people in many parts of the world were impressed by the work done by the Salvation Army.

They looked after men in battle and poor people sleeping on the streets just as they were looking after rooftop schools for children living in resettlement and squatter areas.

## Art school puts works on display

The tenth exhibition of the Hongkong Fine Arts School opened this morning at St John's Cathedral Hall.

A wide range of studies may be seen, ranging from work in pencil by the primary students, to water colours and commercial art by the more advanced. The school gives a two-year training course in art, and has about 100 students of both sexes. Whose ages range between 20 and 30. There are, however, older and younger students.

The school head is Mr Chan Hoi-ying. The exhibition will remain open until Saturday, inclusive, from 10 am to 7 pm.

## PICTORIAL PARADE



Queen Ingrid and 17-year-old Princess Benedikta (left) of Denmark paid a royal visit to a girl scout camp in Stanstrup, in the Danish countryside. For the princess it was her first public appearance in a girl scout uniform. The Queen handed out prizes to the girls for competitions they had won, and saw the girl scouts make a scout specialty "Sno-Bread"—a sort of twist bread made by twisting dough around a stick and baking it in the glows of a camp fire.



Mr Kosaka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, and his wife standing between Mme Ohno, the Japanese Ambassador's wife, and Lord Heme, at a reception at the Japanese Embassy in London.

## WORE TOO MUCH ON A WARM DAY

—And lands in jail

A young unemployed man who broke into the office of the Deputy Command Secretariat in Victoria Barracks and stole some articles, was jailed for 12 months by Mr K. A. S. Phillips at Central Magistracy this morning.

The 23-year-old man, Lau Hui-chung, of 115 Lockhart-road, second floor, pleaded guilty to office-breaking and committing a felony, and assaulting a policeman.

Lau stole four table fans, the property of the War Department, one woollen cardigan and an umbrella, to the total value of \$130. Lau, who had previous convictions for unlawful possession, larceny and attempted larceny, was ordered to be placed under police supervision for two years on his release from prison.

## FINE DAY

Detective Inspector Jone-yuen Lee, prosecuting, said that at 6.15 pm on Sunday, a policeman in Kennedy-road saw Lau walking towards him. Lau was wearing a woollen cardigan, and was carrying an electric table fan in his right hand and an open umbrella in the other. As the weather was fine at that time, it aroused the suspicion of the policeman who questioned him. Lau could not give a satisfactory answer.

When Lau was told he would be taken to the police station, he admitted the burglary and asked the policeman for a chance saying he had lost money in gambling.

The policeman arrested him. Lau tried to escape by pushing the policeman to the ground but he was re-arrested. The policeman suffered slight injuries as a result of the fall.

## Land sold at auction

A 400,000 sq ft lot for the ship breaking and rolling mill industry was sold at a public auction this morning to East Asiatic Wire, Rope and Cable Company Ltd of 80, Jardine House for \$530,000.

The land is situated at Tiu Kan Wan, near Rennie's Mill, Junk Bay. Its upset price was \$320,000.

The sale was held at the District Office South New Territories Administration.

## REPLIES

Humanitarian: No signature or proper address. Letters should be typewritten.—Ed.

## ONE WORD THAT A HOSPITAL IS AFRAID TO USE

London.

Sister Florence of Ward D3 told a High Court judge of the way women in hospital talked about their operations—and the impossibility of keeping anything a secret.

For that reason the doctors at her hospital, Selly Oak, Birmingham, never talked to their patients about intimate matters in the wards. Sister Florence—Miss Florence Davis, of Franklin-road, Kings Norton, Birmingham—was giving evidence during the second day's hearing of an action against a surgeon because a sterilisation operation which he carried out was not successful.

Miss Davis, plump and bespectacled, said that in the ward the beds were so close together that the patient in one bed could hear what was being said to the patient in the next.

And she added that at the hospital they had a "frightful lot of trouble" over religious differences.

"Interference"

"One never breathes the word 'sterilisation'." It was very distressing for Catholic people. There might be a Catholic patient in bed next to a non-Catholic.

"We had to keep silence or there was trouble. It still goes on. People write letters, and we even had interference from priests."

"A Catholic nurse would refuse even to admit a patient if she knew she was going to be sterilised."

The action is being brought by 42-year-old Mrs Johannah Waters, mother of six children, of Quinton-road West, Birmingham.

She claims damages against Mr Lindsay Morgan Park, of Selly Oak Hospital, who denies her allegations of negligence and breach of contract.

After her sixth child, Mrs Waters was advised to have a sterilisation operation for her health's sake. It was carried out by Mr Park, but a few months later she became pregnant again.

She had a still-born child in September 1957. One month later she had a second sterilisation operation which was successful.

In evidence, Mr Park said that the risk of failure in such operations was something like one to three per cent. But doctors always envisaged a possible failure and were not surprised by subsequent pregnancies.

He said that if Mrs Waters had come back to see him after the first operation he would have told her that he could not guarantee that she would not become pregnant again.

Miss Rose Hellbron, Q.C., for Mrs Waters, suggested that sterilisation was a very serious step for most women to take.

Mr Park replied: "I think most of them welcome it." "Do you really mean that?"

Mr Park: "It is a welcome relief to most women. When she came to me Mrs Waters had accepted her fate and was seeking it."

From the Files

## 25 years AGO

July 1936

H. M. The King presented new colours to the six battalions of the Brigade of Guards at a colourful and impressive ceremony in Hyde Park yesterday. Addressing the Parade the King, after a moving reference to his father, the late King George, spoke briefly of the "awful weight of war, with all its horrors, and yet comradeships, during the struggle of twenty years ago."

His Majesty continued with the memorable words: "All humanity cries out for peace and the assurance of peace."

As the procession made its way back towards Buckingham Palace a man sought to break through the cheering crowds lining the route. Accounts are conflicting, but it appears that a woman and a policeman seized hold of him, and as they scuffled with him a revolver fell to the ground. It was a five-chamber weapon loaded in four chambers.

Another account says that something was thrown at the King and struck the side of the horse. A policeman took charge of the missile.

The King was quite unperturbed by the incident, and carried out his programme for the day.

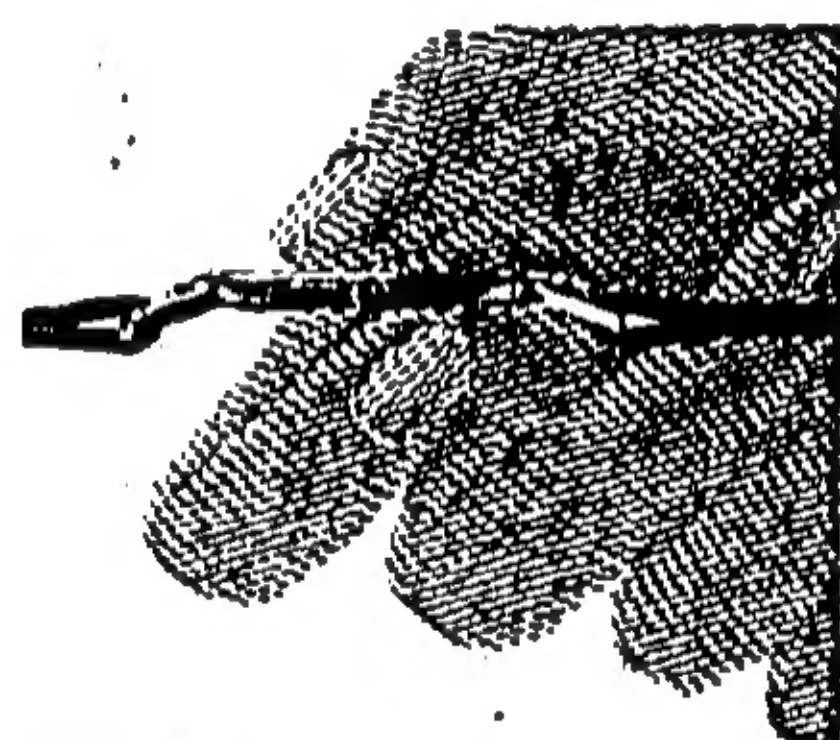
The man in question, George Andrew Mahon, a cripple, later appeared at Bow-street, where a detective stated that he declared that he only did it as a protest. He had no wish to hurt the King and "it was John Simon's fault." The accused was remanded.

★ ★ ★

Dr C. T. Wang, (former Chinese Foreign Minister, now on a visit to America on his way to Germany) in an exclusive interview said: "The conflict between Japanese militarists and my people appears to be inevitable, and may break out any time now, and would not be confined to the North China area." United Press reports from New York.

★ ★ ★

ENGLAND'S "Quads" were christened on Sunday, June 28 and so great was the interest taken in their reception into the church of St Neots (Hants), an Eynesbury Church, that hundreds of persons were unable to get into the building.



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thinnest watch

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WELL, ANYWAY, YOU SHOWED HIM UP FOR WHAT HE IS—A BULLY WITH A BEAUTIFUL PUNCH!

**FOR THE INNER MAN IN OUTER SPACE**

**Carlsberg**